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# New-Bork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horacz Greekey & Co.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this reek must be handed in To-Day. Price \$1 a line.

Overland at St. Louis, we have San Francisco dates to the 28th of January, and over sea at New-Orleans, to the 5th of February. The news is briefly given in our telegraphic dispatches.

Democratic reports from Washington persist in asserting that the President will veto the Agricultural Colleges bill; and that, should the Homestead bill pass, he will veto that also. But his friends are confident of their ability to strangle the latter in the Senate.

The Senate yesterday postponed the \$30,000,000 for Cuba bill by the close vote of 33 to 32-every Senator present and voting but Mr. Sumner. Mr. Slidell intimated that he should consider such a vote equivalent to a declaration of hostility to the bill, as in fact it is. Congress will appropriate no \$30,000,000 toward the acquisition of Cuba till it sees where the money to pay current expenses is to come from.

The Senate yesterday stirred up the Assay Office in our city, which being the only establishment of the nature of a Mint which pays its own way, is naturally regarded with much suspision and aversion, as though its solvency were in contravention of "the resolutions of "98." Mr. King moved that all the net earnings of this Office, over its expenses, be appropriated to the enlargement and improvement of its machinery, with a view to coinage therein. Mr. Bigler of Pa. opposed this, and Mr. Iverson of Ga., being in the Chair, ruled it out of order. Mr. Clingman of N. C. tried to have it abolished altogether. Nothing was decided.

granting bounty lands to privateersmen in the Wan of 1812-Yeas 90 (not two-thirds), Nays 77. The Bounty Land business would seem to be about

played out-and it is high time. The Post-Office Appropriation bill then came up and elicited a great many words. Nothing was de cided. Finally, it was laid aside, and Mr. Hughes tried to get in a bill restoring the Tariff of '46; Mr. Howard of Michigan moved a recess for evening debate, but the House, after wasting some

time in confusion, adjourned. THE WAR PROSPECT IN EUROPE. The news from Europe by the Africa is the most warlike that we have received since the New-Year's compliment of Napoleon III, to Baron Hubner first startled Europe and enriched the whole gang of Bonspartist parasites by producing an enormous and sudden fall in the prices of stocks. The Speech of the Queen of England at the opening of Parliament, of which a full copy will be found on another page, declares that the British Government have taken all possible measures to avert the calamity of war, but it does not declare that these measures have proved successful, and that the danger and the probability of war have passed away. And yet there can be no doubt that, had it been practicable to make such a declaration, it would have been embodied in the Speech, and in the most emphatic terms possible. We must then infer that the British Government expect war; and this inference is strengthened by a careful perusal of the debates on the subject in Parliament. Such, too, is evidently the inference of the gentlemen of the European stock markets, where prices seem to be in a state of chronic decline, especially at London and Paris. "War in Italy," says the Indépendance Belge, "is near at hand unless diploma-"cy, by a supreme effort, shall succeed in arresting the danger, and rendering useless the pepara-"tions for a campaign which are going forward at once in Austria, Piedmont and France." The Indépendance proceeds to state, authoritatively, certain facts taking place in France, which it regards as the symptoms of a speedy commencement of hostilities. These are the concentration of troops in the south of France, sailing orders given to the squadron at Cherbourg, the accumu lation of vast numbers of military beds at Marseilles, the activity forced upon the furnishers of the French army, the preparation of extraordinary quantities of cartridges, the recent casting of 650 pieces of artillery, the purchase of unusual numbers of horses, the sending to Marseilles of 150,000 Congreve rockets, and the approaching arrival in France of a division of 8,000 Algerian troops,

A fact which may, however, have great weight in what our Belgian cotemporary calls "the su-"preme effort of diplomacy," is the declaration

ready to take the field at once, who are to form the

nucleus of the new army of Lyons.

that England will remain neutral in the conflict, and will insist on the faithful observance of the existing treaties. As it is in the name of the existing treaties that Napoleon IIL menaces Austria, this position of England must not only disappoint the expectations based on her traditional friendship toward that power, but must be taken as at least a moral achesion to the side of France. This leaves Austria in a condition similar to that of Russia during the recent Turkish war, without an ally anywhere, unless at the last moment Prussia should intervene in that capacity. This state of isolation may lead Francis Joseph to make the concessions demanded by Napoleon, or at least to refer them to a European Congress. This is the only alternative which we can now perceive for escaping a settlement by the sword.

#### MR. ROTTA'S SPEECH.

We surrender a very large proportion of our space to-day to JOHN M. BOTTS's Oration yesterday at the Academy of Music. It is a strong. frank, sinewy production, right in most of its positions, and lucid in its arrangement of facts, while its Nativiem is of a mild and rational type, and compressed within the narrowest limits that the occasion would allow. If it were no longer than Mr. Buchanan's anti-Democratic oration of 1816, this one might achieve as wide a circulation and as long a life as that did.

Mr. Botts's condemnation of the overthrow of the Missouri compact, and of the Lecompton outrage of last Winter, is as hearty and thorough as could be desired. His eamity to Fillibusterism in all its phases is such as befits a son of the Virginia of the olden time celebrating the birthday of Washington. His appeals for a union of the Opposition in 1860 are forcible, pertinent and manly; and, while he makes no concessions to the Anti-Slavery spirit of the age, he does not, under the cant of Union and Nationality, require a practical acquiescence in the schemes and consivance at the success of the Slavery Propaganda. We do not realize that he has indicated a sufficient and satisfactory basis of union for 1860, but he has discussed the matter in a spirit which does not seem to render or to proclaim such union impossible.

Mr. Botts does justice to the policy and spirit of that party which arrogates and profanes the name of Democratic, with their fruits; if he fails at all, it is in exhibiting the unmeasured odium which the acts of our rulers and our fillibusters, through the last few years, have excited throughout the civilized world. Weak as our Government was while Washington was President, it was universally respected and esteemed; strong as it is under Buchanan, it is universally dreaded or detested. The change of public sentiment in Europe within the years which have elapsed since the issue of the Ostend Circular is unparalleled; our country, for half a century the pole-star of the oppressed, has become the bugbear of despots and oligarchs, the scandal of republicans, and a stench in the nostrils of those who aspire to Universal Freedom. Our policy and attitude are doing more to keep the millions of Europe under the feet of their oppressors than we ever did for their liberation. Shall there not be an end of this?

### THE ILLINOIS FRAUD.

Some three or four weeks ago the telegraph from Illinois announced a discovery that the State had been bled, by the partial payment and partial funding in State bonds of certain forged floating scrip, to the amount of \$100,000 or so, presented for redemption and funding by ex-Gov. Matteson of that State, who, within a short period past, has figured largely as a purchaser of State scrip, a banker, and a speculator in general, apparently with very abundant means. The next story was that the scrip was not forged, but genuine, only that it had been once paid already. The Legislature of the State, being in session, appointed a Committee of Investigation, before which ex-Gov. Matteson appeared by counsel, and by means of this investigstion the whole story has been pretty well brought

The House yesterday refused to take up the bill It appears that during the progress of the Islimissioners negotiated a loan of a million of dollars from the United States Bank, psyable by installments, to carry on the work. For some reason or other, the May insallment of the loan was not forthcoming, and as a means of going on with their work, the Commissioners issued \$267,000 in ninety-day checks on the Chicago Branch of the State Bank, and in the August following \$130,000 more in the same checks. These checks were all presented at the bank and paid, so that in 1844 there remained outstanding, of the entire issue, only \$316. By an act of the Illinois Legislature passed in 1847, holders of Canal or other State indebtedness were allowed to fund it, and to receive instead interest bearing bonds, or by a subsequent arrangement, as it would seem, to receive payment half in money and half in bonds. Two years ago, on the 9th of January, Matteson being still in office, though just about to go out -the Republican candidate, Gen. Bissell, having been elected to supersede himpresented to his own clerk, who was also clerk of the Fund Commissioners, of whom the Governor is one ex-officio. \$8,000 in the above-described canal checks, for which he took bonds in the name of Cabot Johnson. In the February following, being then out of office, he presented to the same clerk packages of these same checks to the amount of \$49,600, for which also he issued bonds in the name of several persons, all of whom, on investigation, prove to be mere mythe, as unreal as the value of the checks funded in their names. On the 13th of March, Gov. Matteson presented a new batch of these checks, to the amount of \$31,500, for which he received bonds in the same way. This is the testimony of the clerk as reported, but there must have been more of these checks thus funded, as it is stated that Matteson received in bonds about \$107,000, of which he deposited \$96,000 with the State Auditor, as security for the circulation of a bank at Shawneetown, of which he is the owner; and further. that the books of the Fund Commissioners show that the amount in bonds and money, principal and interest, thus gouged, or attempted to be gouged, out of the State, amounts to \$223,000. This funding process, thus far, had gone or

swimmingly, when attention was called to it by Gen. Fry, one of the former Canal Commissioners, who, happening lately to meet with these funded checks in the Auditor's office, and well knowing that the whole issue had long ago been paid, supposed they must be forged. It turned out, however, on examination, that they were partly checks that had once been paid at the bank, some of them having special indorsements, and all showing abundant evidence that they had passed through the bank on which they were drawn, and partly checks that had, in fact, never been issued, being untrimmed, and without the name of any payee,

though signed in blank by the Commisssioners. ready for use.

It appears further that the checks of these issues under fifty dollars were canceled at the bank at the time of payment. The larger checks, of fifty and one hundred, were preserved entire, and were sent by the bank to the Canal Office, where they were counted, inventoried, packed in a box, nailed up and sealed, and sent back to the bank for safe keeping. There this box remained till, in 1848 or 1849, Col. Oakley, then Canal Trustee, sent for it and had it conveyed to the Canal Office in Chicago. Here it remained till 1853, when an order came from Matteson, then Governor, to send all the canceled checks and certificates to Springfield, to be deposited in the State Department. This box was then in the Canal Office with its seals unbroken. Upon the receipt of this order, it was opened and the contents taken out, and, along with other canceled evidences of State debt, they were packed, partly in a trunk and partly in a shoe box, rescaled, and directed to Gov. Matteson at Springfield, and actually delivered into his custody. Search having been made in the State Department, the trunk described by the witnesses was found,

not appear. The case set up by Gov. Matteson is this: That he has been for some time past a great buyer of State indebtedness, and that he innocently bought these checks at sundry times, of divers unknown parties, who must have obtained them in some fraudulent manner out of the missing shoe box, or have received them from those who did. But there are several very serious obstacles in the way of this theory. In the first place, so far as appears. ex-Gov. Matteson first became a large purchaser of State indebtedness in the Winter of 1856-7-the very time, that is, when he began to be in funds by means of money obtained on these very checks. In the second place, no other purchaser of State

sealed up and undisturbed, but the shoe box does

indebtedness ever happened to meet with any of these checks. In the third place, thirty of them have special indorsements on their backs, which render them

non-transferable, and would have been quite sufficient to put any purchaser on his guard against them.

In the fourth place, a hundred and five of these checks are not only untrimmed and without the name of any payer, but they are regularly numbered in undisturbed succession, so as to lead to the inevitable conclusion that they were handed over in a lump to be funded just as they were takeh from the shoe box without ever circulating

It would seem that as the case stands the ex-Governor does not think he can hold on to the \$200,000 and odd which he obtained. His counel, it appears, have made a proposition in his behalf, that he shall furnish within thirty days security for the repayment, within five years, of all the money he has so used, the bonds lodged as security for the issue of the ex-Governor's bank to be from time to time replaced by other securities, and as fast as they are withdrawn to be canceled and destroyed.

If there is any truth in the testimony of the Governor's sen-in-law put into the case that he makes \$106,000 a year by his business as a banker, we should think that somewhat better terms might be afforded, but we are afraid that these profits were principally derived from the funding of canal checks. Few will doubt upon the evidence that ex-Governor Matteson knows a great deal more about the missing shoe-box than anybody else. The above-stated proposition of his looks are a little too much like asking for a five years' use of State's money, fraudulently obtained, and enjoyed for two years past. As to the bonds, the State already has them, or the greater part in possession, but the difficulty is that the Governor has doubtless issued bank notes to their full amount, of which the holders, if deprived of the security of these bonds,

might find it difficult to obtain payment. One might suppose that, instead of getting a five-years' credit on the money thus obtained, the ex Governor might be called upon to answer to an adjetment for fraud and embezzlement, if not for larceny, though, perhaps, in that case he might set up that he had the box in his custody as Governor, and in that even if he did help himself to the contents, it was only a breach of trust. The lawyers, doubtless, would further set up, by way of answer to the charge of larceny, that as the checks had been paid, and were of no value, it was not stealing to take them.

## CHURCH PROPERTY.

There will be found in our law column a curious and interesting case in relation to the property held by the old and first Dutch Church in this City, which, though by no means so large in amount as that possessed by Trinity Church, seems to be hardly less an occasion of strife and contention. The present case is one brought by a minisister of one of the other Dutch churches in the City, if not in the name, at least in the interest of all the rest, claiming, on the ground, we suppose, that the first church is but the mother or root of all the others, that, though still alive, what property she holds by ancient gift and donation, prior to the breaking out of the Dutch Protestants into several churches, ought not to go to her use alone, but ought to be equally shared for the benefit of all of them. This claim Judge Davies knocks in the head, for

easons equally multifarious, if not contradictory, with those urged in the famous Kettle case. In the first place, it is denied that there is any such property to divide. True, the old Dutch Church did long ago take certain lands by devise; but they were afterward sold by act of the Legislature, and obody seems to know exactly where the proceeds went to. Second, it is denied that the present plaintiff took any interest under that devise, which was to the old Dutch churches, not to any and all new churches that might spring up, nor to the Dutch Protestants generally of the City. Third, it is held that the original devise was void, as being against the statutes of mortmain, and that, howver good the claim of the defendants may be by long possession, neither they nor anybody else can set up a claim under the will. In addition to these legal subtilties, which are quite a nut to those interested in such sort of discussions-Judge Davies is generally rich in that line-the report also contains some curious antiquarian information as to the history of the old Dutch churches, and the Dutch churches generally of the city. Mad. MARIO will lecture on NAPLES AND THE VIC-

TIME OF KING BOMBA in the Cooper Institute at an early day. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the relief of that portion of those victims who are now appreaching our shores as exiles. Mr. John D. Jones, President of the Atlantic Mu-

He is accompanied by his family.

tual Insurance Company of this city, is to sail in the

steamer America, from Boston, to-day, for Europe.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribe

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859. The Senate has been engaged to day upon the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. An attempt to postpone it for the Cuba bribery and corruption scheme was defeated by ten major ity. The Senate remained in session until 74 o'cleck, it being the intention of the Democracy to tire out the Opposition, but the latter compelled the former to adjourn without coming to a vote on the above-named Appropriation bill. The programme of the Democracy was to dispose of the Legislative bill before adjournment, and to-morrow take up the Thirty-Million Cuba scheme, and not adjourn until a vote is reached upon it. This cannot be done now, as most of the time to morrow will be consumed upon finishing up the Legislative bill. The Opposition will not submit to have a vote on Cuba forced upon them. Fifteen Senators are ready to speak on the subject, and are determined to be heard.

Notice was given by the Republicans to the Democracy to-night that any attempt to-morrow, or at any time, to burry legislation on the subject of Cuba, will be met and opposed by every Parliamentary means.

The force of Slidell's bill has been broken by Mason's substitute, which is a backing down from the attempt to rob the Treasury of thirty millions of dollars for political bribery and corruption. An attempt will be made to force Slidell's bill through the Senate, nevertheless. It will find few friends in the House. Mr. Mason's bill will have a better

The House has been engaged most of the day on the Post-Office Appropriation bill. An attempt was made to correct a statement made by Mr. Blair yesterday, concerning the Postmaster-General's direction to run Butterfield's Overland Mail Route, but totally failed, leaving the Postmaster-General in a worse plight than before. Mr. Howard, member of the Committee on Ways

and Means, desired to have the House go into Committee of the Whole and hold an evening session, to give him an opportunity to explain the bill framed by the Opposition in his Committee, but the Freetraders fillibustered against it, and the House adjourned in very bad temper.

Mr. Hughes of Indiana attempted to spring the Tariff of 1846 upon the House, but was not quite smart enough to carry his point. The wisest politicians in Washington cannot see, in the present complicated state of things, how a suitable modification of the Tariff can be obtained; and, without such a measure, the passage of a Loan or Treasury Note bill, is out of the question. Mr. Hale produced a sensation in the Senate this

evening, by offering as an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill to repeal the population restriction in the Eaglish Bribery bill. Mr. Lane of Oregon would express an opinion on the restriction when Kansas applied. Mr. Smith of Oregon thought the restriction wrong. Mr. Douglas made a buncombe speech after the style of last session, and Mr. Green of Missouri patted the Little Giant on the back, smoothed him down, and assured him that his return to the Democracy was all right. The subject lies over.

The President held his last levee for the season to-night, and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett was received in the President's reception-room, the latter presenting her to the multitude. The crowd was very great.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859. Information has been received from an official source that during the late war against China the Russian Admiral discovered a new harbor in the Amoor country, in the 55th parallel of north latitude, and na ned it Vladimir. The port is to be connected by a ra load try, in the 55th parallel of north lantaue, and ha hed it Vladimir. The port is to be connected by a ra lroad 80 miles long with the river Ouscoree, which is closed enly enemer two menths in the year. It is only 24 heurs' sail from Japan. The returns show that our commerce with the Ameor country last year—when the trade was first opened—amounted to \$7,000,000. The Amoor is rich in fars and agricultural and mineral retources.

The Segretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, says that to the tion of the House of Representatives, says that to the failure of the bill consolidating the revenue laws, which he had the honor to submit, containing certain pro-visions, is to be attributed the absence of statistics of the coasting trade in the reports of the Department, on Commerce and Navigation. The House had inquired why the statistics had not been furnished. It appears that there are not facilities to furnish them. that there are not facilities to furnish them.

that there are not facilities to furnish them.

A recent letter from La Rochelle, France, says that the yield of the grape has been more abundant than drinkable water. Coopers were employed night and day, but being unable to supply the demand for casks, the wine had to be converted into brandy.

Advices from Africa to the 27th of November, say that the sloop-of-war Dale had arrived at Loando, after an interesting cruise in the Golf of Guinea. At Elwira the Governor and Dutch officers of the Castle of St. George paid most distinguished consideration to

Elaira the Governor and Dutch officers of the Castle of St. George paid most distinguished consideration to the officers of the Dale, and the Governor and his Aid were down in her as passengers to Acra. The Deal was to leave on the lat of December for Cape de Verde. She had been at sea almost constantly.

The Senate bill which passed the House to-day, incorporating the Washington National Monument So-

ciefy, contains the names of gentlemen representing the various branches of the public service as the menagers including Lient tien. Scott together with civilians. The President of the United States is ex-

efficio President of the Society.

The Select Committee to examine the charge of corruption, in connection with the Committee on Accounts, having examined all their witnesses, will brobably report on Thursday.

## XXXVth CONGRESS . . . . Second Session.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 1859. Mr. KING presented a memorial from John Reeves, Naval Architect, Brooklyn, asking that our Minister at Constantine pie be instructed to urge his claim upon the Turkish Government. Referred to the Committee

on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FITCH, from the Committee on Printing, moved to reconsider the resolution to print 5,000 extra copies of the coast survey for distribution along the

seaboard.

This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, pending which Mr. HUNTER moved to take up the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill. Motion carried.

bill. Motion carried.

The bill appropriates for Senators' compensation and mileage, \$319.018; for Senate officers, clerks, messergers and others, \$78.900; for contingent expenses, viz: binding, \$50,000; engraving, \$30.000; stationery, \$5,000; newspapers, \$3.000; Congressional Globe and binding, \$49,300; reporting proceedings for Globe, \$18,046; Committee clerks, pages, police, horses and carriages, \$32,000, and miscellaneous items, \$20.000; compensation and mileage of members and Giole, \$18,046; Committee clerks, pages, police, horses and carriages, \$32,000, and miscellaneous items, \$20,000; compensation and mileage of members and delegates of the House, \$1,019,000; House officers, clerks, messengers and others, \$78,700; contingent expenses, viz: binding, \$75,000; stationery, \$15,000; horses, \$35,500; newspapers, \$12,500; engraving, \$50,000; various other items, labor, police, &c., \$25,000; folding documents, &c., \$30,000; miscellaneous, \$30,000; Committee Clerks, \$40,000; temporary and otherwise, \$17,000; John C. Rives, 1 cent per page extra for over 3,000 pages of The Globe, \$11,000; usual additional compensation to The Globe reporters, \$4,000; for printing the proceedings of the XXXVIth Congress, \$37,000; and for the pager for the same, \$100,000; miscellaneous, fibrary and printing, about \$30,000; Court of Claims, \$31,000; Executive, \$39,000; State Department, \$7,000; Treasury Department, \$660,000; Interior Department, \$410,000; Surveyor General's Department, \$103,000; War Department, \$130,000; Navy Department, \$102,000; Post-Office Department, \$180,000; Executive Printing, \$58,000; Philadelphis Mint \$145,000; San Francisco Mint, \$141,000; New York Assay Office, \$46,000; New-Orleans Mint,

\$60,000, Charlotte Mint, \$80,000; Dablonegs Mint, \$8,000, Generaments—Oregon, \$34,000; New Maxim, \$17,000; Urah, \$8,000; Washington, \$34,000; New Braska, \$36,000; Kansas, \$32,000; Judi Nary, \$197,000, Attorney General, \$94,000; Independent Tressur, \$126,000; expense collecting land revenue, \$35,000; deficiency on paper for the second session of the XXXVth Corgress, \$138,500; other deficiencies in per and triuting, \$440,000; Washington City item, about \$60,000; Miscellaneous, say \$50,000. The total amount appropriated is about five and a half milion. About 11 o'clock, a debate ensued as to the order of businesse.

About I loclock, a debate ensued as to the order of bosiness.

The CHAIR submitted to the Senate whether they should continue the consideration of the Appropriation bill, or take up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. SLIDELL said if the Cuba bill was postposed, he would consider it as ovasion of a direct vote on the bill. He had been informed by its opponents that they intended to prevent a vote upon it this session. He regretted that its friends were missing as the dissertion of the properties of the composition seemed disciplined, and were better sitters. He trusted that the bill would be disposed of at this session.

A vote being then taken on the question of postponing the Cuban bill, it was agreed to, by Yeas 33, Nays 32.

Nays 32.

The only amendments of importance introduced in the bill, as reported from the Finance Committee, were one making an appropriation of \$20,000 to take a census of the people of Kansas, with the view of her admission into the Union as a State; one appropriating \$6,000 for the pay of the Oregon Senators; also admitional sections relating to the Mint, viz: Extending the time for the issue of cents two years; also that when refined gold bullion shall be deposited at the Mint or its branches, the Treasurer shall make payments therefor as soon as it is coined; and that the charge of coining from the refined gold bullion shall be three-eighths of one per centum—all of which were adopted.

r. KING (N. Y.) offered an amendment to the bu tures of the Assay Office in New-York shall be en-pended under the direction of the Secretary of the Pressury, in the alteration of the premises, and the purchase of machinery for coining gold and silver, and that, as soon as possible, coinage shall be commenced.

Messrs. KING and SEWARD (N. Y.) advocated

the resolution, and Mr. BIGLER (Pean.) opposed it-all with considerable pertinacity.

Mr. HALE (N. H.), though he had no partiality for

all with considerable pertinacity.

Mr. HALE (N. H.), though he had no partiality for either city, though that the New-York Office merely asked permission to expend the eavings it had made by judicious management, and that it is economical and wise to have the money coined at New-York, where the gold is brought, instead of having it carted to Philadelphia and back.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) raised a point of order.

Mr. IVERSON (Ga.), who was in the chair, sustained Mr. Hunter, and decided that the surplus, if there was any, at the New-York Assay Office, belonged to the Treasury, and hence Mr. King's amendment was equivalent to an an additional appropriation, and therefore out of order.

Mr. KING would not appeal from the Chair's decision, but would take another opportunity to put the subject before the Senate.

At a late period of the debate Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) moved to strike out all appropriations for the Assay Office at New-York.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) said they are a careful and a pru tent people in Philadelphia. He did not mean to impeach the integrity of the people of New-York, but they are a great people there, and they do things magnificently and expensively.

A great deal of money is wasted in that great city,

inficently and expensively.

A great deal of money is wasted in that great city, which aspires not only to be the commercial but the political metropolis of this country.

Mr. CLINGMAN said if his amendment prevailed,

he would move to abolish the interior Custom-Houses in New York State.

Mr. SEWARD said this was the first time he had

Mr. SEWARD said this was the first time he had ever heard or seen any member of that House think he could affect the State of New-York by its deprivation of the patronage of the Federal Government. Mr. Seward was perfectly willing for anybody to try. Lat them go ahead, and see how they would come out of it. The New-York Assay Office had been catablished four years, in which time it had stamped ainety sir millions of gold and four and a half millions of silver. The cost of transport to and from Philadelphis is \$1 per \$1,000 on gold, and \$3 per thousand weight on silver. The transport of the amount coined at New-York was therefore equal to \$73,000 saved to the Assay Office.

Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) said the Mints of North Cureline and Georgia were established for the benefit of the poorer classes of the miners of the surface mines, and the New-York Assay Office for the benefit of rish

oen, such as Astor, and other millionaires.

Mr. CAMERON said this was the first time he had ever heard there were poor men in the South. He would let them have their little Mints; they do not cost much; and if we are civil to them, they will be

Mr. TOOMBS (Ga.) in reply to a question by Mr. Hale, frankly admitted that the circumstances which randered necessary the establishment of a mint in his randered necessary the establishment of a mint in his State had passed away, and hence the mint there is now unnecessary. When the mint was established, Philidelphia was the center of the country. Now, New-York is the financial center, and New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco are the places where there should be mints. As regarding the question of retrenchment, he would abolish expense, whether large or small, and without reference to locality, wherever the public received no corresponding benefit.

Mr. PUGH (Obio) was opposed to the New York Assay office. His opinion was that the Mint should be at Washington.

Several other Senators spoke for and against the amendment, and finully Mr. Clingman's motion was lost by the following vote:

lost by the following vote: YEAS-Messie, Rayard, Clay, Clingman, Fitch, Fitzpatrick,

Green, Hammond, Iverson, Johnson (Ark.), Jones, Polk, Pa Bed, Schatian—14.

NAYS—Mears Sell, Beojamin, Bigler, Bright, Bro4-riet, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doelille, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doelille, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Deelille, Harina, Houston, Hunter, Johnson (Tenn), Kennedy King, Lane, Rice, Saward, Siamose, Sidell, Smith, Stuart, Tombol, Trumboll, Wade, Ward, Wilson—58.

Mr. TRUMBULL (III.) moved that the mints at harlotte and Dahlonega be abolished, and that the President sell the sites.

Mr. BAYARD (Del.) moved to include the Assay

Office at New-York.

Mr. Bayard's motion was lost, and Mr. Trumbull's Mr. WILSON (Mass.) introduced as a new section

that the mileage of Senators be reduced from forty to twenty cents. He considered that as much as it ought to be. His own spinion was, however, in favor of a graduated scale of from fifteen to twesty-five cents, according to distance. As this House bill makes no appropriation for the mileage of Members, he would accept it as an indication that the House condemn the present system, and he would

meet them with this proposal.

Mr. HUNTER said that this was a delicate and difficult matter, and had better be in another bill.

Mr. Hunter himself could make the suggestion without prejudice, for he receives no mileage, or next to

Mr. Wilson's amendment was lost.

Mr. HALE moved, as an additional section, to repeal the restriction clause of the act to admit Kansas, and called on the Oregon Senators to do by her as they themselves had been done by.

Mesers. LANE and SMITH said that when Kansas came before Congress seeking admission, they would not by her with justice. The latter made a speech of some length.

me length.
Mr. DOUGLAS (Ill.) took the floor, and was proceeding to say that his sentiments were well known. They have undergone no change, and he did not expect they will change. He held that Kansas ought to They have bindergone no change, and as an allowed pect they will change. He held that Kansas ought to come in irrespective of the census, with such a contitution as she shall choose. Hence he did not admit the necessity of the appropriation. He wanted either the appropriation stricken out or the restrictive clause.

repealed.

Mr. GREEN (Mo.) entered his protest against the introduction of this exciting and inflammatary subject.

He mentioned that he was, to day, authorized to report against a Constitution framed at Leavenworth, and which had been offered by the Senator from New-York, and that he was delaying it at the instance of the delegate from the Territory, who says the people do not wish to come in under that Constitution. Mr. Green, after some further remarks, concluded by inculcating the duty of unity in feeling in all sections of the country.

the country.

After several attempts to adjourn, most of them defeated by the vigilance of Mr. HUNTER, who was anxious to get the bill passed, the Senate, at a late hour, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1859.

A motion of Mr. DAVIS (Mass.), to get up the bill granting bounty lands to privateersmen, was lost by 90 to 77. The bill now goes to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and will not probably be reached this service. bly be reached this session.

The House went into Committee on the Post-Office

Appropriation bill.

Mr. HATCH (N. Y.) offered an amendment that the Mr. HATCH (N. 1.) efferred an amendment that the supplies for the Department be given by contract to the lowest responsible bidder. He stated that there was a similar provision in the organic law of New-York, which has saved millions from corruptions and

York, which has saved millions from corruptions and frauds. This is the only practicable reform.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GARNETT (Va.) spoke of the constantly increasing expenses of the Post-Office Department. They grew at the rate of a million a year, and there was no telling where they would stop. He offered an amendment, restricting the Post-Master General to the present appropriation in next year's expenditures.